

THE POPLIN DINNER GOWN.

It is Beautiful in Parma Blue and Thyme Green.

TWO LOVELY NEW SHADES.

Poplins for the House are Made With a Great Deal of Trimming. A Few Words About the New Street Skirts.

(Copyright, 1898, for The Times.) PARIS, May 5.—The Poplin gown this spring are surely deserving of an especial mention. Never before have the manufacturers shown such a variety in poplins. They are the most attractive changeable poplins combining the new popular shades, and poplins which boast a tiny smooched stripe or check. The latest thing in poplins has a border along one edge of the goods that may glow with rich colors. It may be stamped with a soutache design in a deeper shade than the material. The soutache seems to regard it as a material rich in possibilities for they fashion some of their richest dinner toilettes of poplin in delicate shades of gray or Parma blue.

At the side, let in like a panel, was a fan in brilliant orange satin. At the top the fan was finished with gold braiding. The waist was made on the same general plan, with a plain front and a side trimming of orange and braid. The sleeves were of Parma chiffon, made over Parma tulle.

I liked that dress for its brilliancy. A gown of thyme poplin was, as you may guess, a green gown. Its front was plain, but its side breadths were striped with narrow bands of black satin ribbon which gave the bright green a most effective effect of a green and black striped dress. Big bow knots of green ribbon trimmed the bodice.

Dinner waists are seldom delectable but I notice a tendency this spring to round them more than in previous years. Many of the necks are cut quite high upon the shoulders, but low at front and back. This is a pretty fashion, as it gives apparent length to the waist.

The dinner petticoat is much in evidence. This is the skirt with a lace ruffle around the foot and made entirely of fine embroidery. The ruffle is pulled down by the maid until it just peeps out from the skirt and there it is left to show itself a little as the wearer moves about. It is a pretty fashion but you must get used to it before you can really admire it. At first the temptation to say "Laddy, you are losing your petticoat" is really irresistible.

The poplin dinner gown lends itself admirably to classic treatment. In this respect it is superior to satin. Made perfectly plain and absolutely fitting, it is as stately a garment as the Grecian woman can want to wear.

I was the fortunate guest at a very nice gift party given by the evening given by a bride-to-be the evening before the wedding. She wore a trim gown in pearl gray, made of straps upon the shoulders. The skirt was relieved with a double bouffant.

When dinner was announced the hostess, a beautiful brunette, rose and with classic taper led the way to the dining room. The dinner was most interesting. One of the smartest shoppers that I saw on the Rue de la Paix yesterday wore a gown of thyme green poplin that boasted a wonderful air of chic.

The skirt fitted close over the hips and the fullness at the back was laid in small plaits. Around the bottom of the skirt there was a broad circular bouffant of the poplin that continued around the skirt to the front edge. It was headed with three narrow rows of green velvet in a deeper shade of green.

The corsage was a blouse of the poplin with short basques. The left sleeve was trimmed with horizontal bands of plain velvet and the right side was plain, lapped over in double-breasted fashion. It was edged with three rows of the velvet. On the sleeves the velvet was arranged to

form plaids that gave a pretty, unusual finish. They were mounted by epaulettes of the poplin, trimmed with velvet.

Another street gown that was very attractive was made of checked blue and white poplin. The skirt was close fitting over the hips and rather clinging in effect. It was trimmed round with three broad bias bands of white moire that slanted high at the left side.

The corsage was a blouse of the checked poplin opening at the left side over a narrow vest of full white mousseline de soie. From under the arms came three broad bias folds of the white moire that slanted up to the edges of the vest. The belt was of the white moire and

same colors with the greatest success in black gauze, gathered in horizontal puffs. A narrow jet passementerie bordered the edge of the vest. An enormous gauze butterfly was applied to the front of the corsage in such a way that the lower part of the wings came over the skirt. The collar was of the carrot satin covered with the puffed black gauze. Two wide gauze butterflies topped the close-fitting sleeves.

A new combination of color, that is growing more popular every day is rather daring. Nobody would think of mixing the old-fashioned deep purple violets with the much favored Parma violets in a bouquet. Yet the couturiers combine these self-

scallops that were faced with violet velvet and bordered with the soutache that was carried down the front of the corsage in double-breasted fashion. Four of the deep violet frogs trimmed the front of the corsage.

The sleeves of the poplin were close fitting and were mounted by puffs of the violet velvet. The narrow soutache of the poplin was of violet velvet. A number of the poplin gowns I noticed had circular bouffants on the skirts that varied from twelve inches to thirty inches in breadth.

NINA GOODWIN.

EQUIPMENT FOR TROOPS.

Information Issued by War Department for Benefit of Volunteers.

The War Department has learned with some dismay from the reports of its officers engaged in recruiting and recruiting the volunteers in the different States that very few of the National Guard officers have ideas as to the equipment required for troops in the field that conform in any measure to the standard which has been established for the United States Army. It has been found that in some cases a battalion was laying up enough equipment to load an entire freight train, while on the other hand some of the more enthusiastic and hardier volunteer troops proposed to go to the front with nothing but their own arms and accoutrements.

Therefore General Miles has caused to be prepared by the department experts a table showing in concise form exactly what is necessary in the way of equipment of every organization in the service from a company to an army corps. This information is embodied in the following general order issued yesterday:

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Headquarters of a brigade—One wagon for baggage, 50 or 60 pack mules; 1 two-horse spring wagon, 2 extra saddle horses for contingent wants, 1 wall tent for commanding general, 1 wall tent for every two officers of his staff.

Allowance of transportation for regiment of cavalry—Forty-nine wagons, or 14 pack animals; allowance for transportation for battery light artillery, 4 wagons; allowance for transportation for regiment of infantry, 25 wagons.

Supplies to be carried in wagons per man: 100 pounds of ammunition per soldier, 200 pounds of officers' baggage and supplies, tentage, grain for animals, utensils for each company mess, not to exceed 250 pounds for each troop, battery, or company; horseshoes, nails, tools, and medicine for cavalry horses, not to exceed 100 pounds; to each soldier or civilian employee (compactly rolled in one piece) 1 blanket, 1 poncho, and 1 extra suit of undergarments.

Whenever the amount of rations or grain varies from the above, the weight to be carried per mule wagon may be increased or diminished, but should not exceed 400 pounds, and for four-mule wagon 3,000 pounds, and, if possible, should be less per wagon.

Whenever obtainable on line of march, full forage will be allowed all animals. The rate of purchase to be regulated by the quartermaster's department.

To be carried on the person or horse—One overcoat, 1 piece of shelter tent, 50 rounds of rifle or carbine and 24 rounds of revolver ammunition.

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SOME NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Franks," a Valuable Addition to "The Nations."

MR. LEWIS SERGEANT, AUTHOR. "Beleaguered"—A Not Interesting Story—New Novel of the Hysterical School—Mr. Stephen Crane and Mr. Harold Frederick.

The Franks: From Their Origin as a Confederacy To the Establishment of the Kingdom of France and the German Empire. By Lewis Sergeant. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, London.

For sale by the George M. West Co. We have had many pleasant and excellent reasons for enthusiasm as the succeeding volumes of the "Story of the Nations" series have made their appearance, for, while of course there have been degrees in the interest of the volumes, each has been sufficiently valuable to justify much praise. Regarding this present one, however, we really feel that it is a masterpiece of the kind.

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to the New York Times of Mr. Crane's new volume of stories:— "The genius of this young son of America is being keenly felt here, and there is a quickening touch in this volume of stories which will put a new face on British appreciation. . . . No living English prose writer of his years approaches his wonderful gift of original and penetrating observation, while no writer of English is to-day prouder of being an American."

FROM DEATH TO LIFE. Experiences of One Buried Under an Avalanche of Snow and Ice. From life to death and back again to life was the experience of A. Miller, of Portland, in the recent Chilkoot catastrophe.

Mr. Miller arrived in Portland yesterday feeling fairly well, yet he has not entirely recovered from the effects of being buried beneath tons of snow and ice. He suffered internal injury that for a time gave the physicians doubt as to the ultimate turn of his case, and looks back to the loss of many pounds of flesh as one of the least fearful features of his narrow escape. Mr. Miller was caught under the large slide that extended over a mile along the trail at the Scales, being at the time, with over 100 men and women, feeling from what was known to be imminent danger. After more than two hours of unconsciousness, during which time Mr. Miller was thought by many to have taken a permanent abode in the shadowy realm, he was finally revived through the good offices of his friend, E. H. Holbrook, of Portland, and Dr. Maple, the government physician who rendered such valuable services to the unfortunate.

About 11 A. M. Mr. Miller, with Mr. Holbrook and a party of over 100, left the Scales, a long rope being used by the party in the same manner as by mountaineer climbers. This was mainly for the protection of the women, although some of the men found it valuable in clambering down the steep, treacherous trail. Shortly after 11 Mr. Miller says he was suddenly made aware of the great avalanche by a terrible rumble and roar from above. No one could see it; in fact, the driving snow made it impossible to more than see the trail beneath their feet. From the time the first roar was heard until the avalanche engulfed the party was only a moment. Most of those heading the rope were struck while bending forward to protect their faces from the blizzard, the mass of snow simply crushing them down to the trail. Mr. Miller started to turn for a backward look when caught, and was pressed down on one side in a cramped position. When narrated his sensations at that time, he said:

"It is hard to tell how I felt. I realized our danger first, before seeming to contemplate that I was facing death. Knowing how we had rescued many during the day from smaller slides, my first thought was the chances of being rescued. My chest felt like it was fitted into a cement tomb, permitting no expansion. My fingers, hands, arms, and limbs were pinioned so that it would have required great exertion to move either. Rescue I knew must come soon or never, and I thought of the thousands who had gone on ahead a short time before, and of any that might have been above the slide, as the only ones from whom we could hope. My breath grew shorter. I tried to blow against the snow to enlarge the little space where I breathed. Each slight exertion warned me that I would rapidly succumb if I did not remain perfectly quiet. Then I was terrorized with the thought of suffocation. It occurred to me that this was always been a matter of death for which I had a peculiar horror. To be pinioned rigid, crushed by tons of snow, slowly dying, while life and happiness were a few feet above my head. As I felt weakness growing my thoughts turned to my wife and children. I said them in their home, all happy and contented."

Employees of the Japan Railway Company won a strike for increased wages. There was a complete tie-up of the entire main system for several days. This victory was followed by a voluntary increase of 2 cents per day in the wages of the employees of the government system.

The election for officers of the International Typographical Union will take place on May 16. For the first time in the history of the organization the vote will be taken by the referendum instead of by convention. It is expected that the votes will be cast by the subordinate unions.

The Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators has a membership of New York of over 4,000, and at the meeting of the union last week it was decided to organize a volunteer regiment, 1,000 strong, to take part in the war with Spain. About 400 men have already enlisted.

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